THE NEXT PAPAL BLECTION.

NO POWER MAY EXERCISE THE RIGHT OF EXCLUSION.

Privilege of Interfering Came to an End with the Pope's Temperal Power-No Political Excuse for It Now-The Conclave that Elects Leo XIII.'s Successor Will be Freer than Any that Preceded It France Warned that Rome Will No onger Grant Her Her Former Rights.

ROME, Jan. 4 .- Never has the interest Conclave arouses apparently been so present or overpowering. I should forecast in any way the vote of the Sacred College, now, more than formerly, the Senate of the Church is a supernational dy on which parties have no influence. Neither do I believe that the Conclave is o near at hand that men's minds must be repared for it. At the age of 93 years Leo XIII. enjoys the freshness and elasticity of the Doge Dandolo, who came into power at an age rarely attained and died covered with glory after a vigorous reign of twelve

The present condition of affairs, however, excites imperatively the most legitimate of curiosities, that of foresight, concerning the conditions in which the public power of the Papacy now is. The world renewed and with it the immutability of the Church takes a different form. At the very beginning of the pontificate the mouthpieces of the Quirinal discussed the question of who the Holy Father's succesour should be, for the House of Savoy looks only to the Vatican, just as England watched only Napoleon. Articles, essays and books appear and resemble each other. Diplomacy completes its approaches, parties consult and coalesce. In that Rome of contiguous towns, where every Cardinal has his court, every State its diplomats and its creatures, prognostics and combinations, promises and bets, underground wire pulling and public advertising have

Since the time of the duel between the monk Hildebrand and the imperial eagle which had become a bird of prey, the need of independence for the Conclave is no longer insisted upon with such impetuous and general strictness. At present if Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have guaranteed the freedom of the Sacred College by bulls and regulations, it is no longer a question merely of legal security, but of absolute inviolability that must be settled. The Conclave approaches the period when it must be intangible, and for that intangibility to be complete it must be maintained materially, diplomatically and morally; materially, against the surprises of force; diplomatically, against the abolished privileges of the "Crowns," that is to say, the right of exclusion, and also against the influence of hostile States; and morally, against confidential negotiations and secret influences. Governments should have no weight on the Sacred College, save, as in all other matters, through the irrepressible working of facts and of ideas. Several events have lately shown how

Inaccessible Cardinals are to external pressure. The anti-clerical alliance at Paris; beyond the Rhire, the Kaiser's hope of taking France's p'ace at Rome and in the Orient, a hope shown pompously in his speeches, his actions, his courting the Pope, the Bishops, the Centre, the missionaries, In his slow, circumspect advance, inter-rupted by leaps, for Wilhelm II.'s specialty is incidents, toward the bringing to life again of the Empire of the West; the closer relations with all Governments of the House of Savoy; the Divorce bill, which Victor Emmanuel III. regards as the preamble to the decisive attack on the Papacy's refusal to yield the temporal power of the Vatican; these episodes, among many others, upset the customary law of which the Powers formerly made use.

The history of the Papacy is the story of the struggles for the freedom of the vote in the Conclave. At first selected by the clergy and the people, it first submitted to and soon broke down the pretentions of Byzantium to have the vote confirmed by its officials. Between attacks of Roman partisans and the diplomatic supervision usurped by the Hohenstaufens the Church passed through the confused period that tame to an end with the definite organization of the Sacred College by Gregory VII.
and Alexander III. A little later, in 1271, at Viterbo the "forced Conclave" was estabfished by a trick, and Gregory X. made it a permanent institution. At the very moment when the nations came into being the Popes raise the Conclave and the central government of the Church into that higher region in which the Papacy appears under aspect of the great free Power, the Moderator of the World. When finally liregory XV. drew up the laws that Pius IX. and Leo XIII. completed later, the Emperor and the Kings of Naples, France and Spain, jealous of the tiara and envious of he moral force installed in the Vatican, matched back their control in the form of

privileges granted by Concordats.

Through the right of "inclusion" Philip Il of Spain made Popes, an exorbitant power excused by his hegemony, but soon broken by the quick movements of "the flying squadron." From Louis XIV. to the day of the breach in the wall at Porta Pia the right of "exclusion," always active, created a sort of unwritter th Herr Wahrmund calls "customary," a right of which Spain made use as late as 1831 in favor of Gregory XVI.; which Austria tried to oppose in 1846 to Cardinal Mastal-Ferretti; which the Dupaure Cabinet in 1878 quietly enforced gainst Cardinal Bilio. Italy's entry into Some closes the doors of the Conclave the Powers. It is a natural consequence. In 1871 by a first bull, "In hoe sublime, Pins IV. abolished all intervention by any State in the election. In 1874, after Bisnarck's declaration to the Reichstag, after he publication in the Staateanseiger of the ircular note to the Ambassadors, and af-

Special Announcement

M. HAAS

formerly of Heas Bros.

Desires to announce that he has severed his connection as a member of the firm of Haas Bros. and will conduct a Ladies' Tailoring Establishment at

7 WEST 31ot ST. Opening Monday, Jan. 19,

with a complete and exclusive collection of the latest designs and models. EXTENDED.

Haas, 7 West 31st St. O DOORS WEST OF STH AVE.

ter the fabrication of an imaginary document,
"Presente cadavers," the Pope devoted his
second bull "Licet per apostolicas," to forestall the aggression of the Quirinal and its allies. When in 1877 Italy tried to isolate the Holy See, when the Kukurkamif broke out or became more bitter everywhere, the third bull, "Consulturi, "defined the canonical strictures of the preceding, and on the brink of the grave, Jan. 10, 1878, set the crown on the new legislation by a "Regu-lations" inspired by the dangers threaten-ing all around. The Pope prepares the defence of the Holy See according to the attacks of the House of Savoy.

It was Leo XIII., then Cardinal Camerlengo, who held the pen: he was guarding the security of the Conclave in which he was to receive the tiars. Those who know assert that the present Pope has added to the strictness of the former regulations new and stricter rules. Rarely indeed has any Pope possessed a more delicate or deeper consciousness of the unchangeable rights that appertain to the successors of St. Peter. He worships his power. The greatness of the supreme ministry fills his imagination and his works. It can be said that with constant watchfulness and penetration he follows the thread of intrigues, and scenting secret manœuvres, he is preparing in silence the ægis that shall protect the intangibility of the coming election against solicitation.

In spite of these regulations historians and canonists take pleasure in upholding the privilege of "exclusion." This right has never been drawn up in a document. If the Papacy out of prudence has tolerated its use for a long time it has never in any way recognized its legal force. Cardinal Wiseman said: "It is a privilege which the three great Catholic Powers possess rather in virtue of custom than of any formal recognition."

A privilege that arises out of any condition ends when the condition ends. From Eugene II. and Lother to Clement XII. the favor which the "Crowns" demanded consisted in the prolongation of the right of patronage, which Rome recognized on occasions in the case of the Hohenstaufens, the Hapsburgs, the Kings of Naples, France and Spain. "Sublata cause tollitur effectus," say the philosophers, and here they speak wisely. M. Loubet is doubtless as good a man as, or a better man than, Louis XV., and M. Combes can think himself superior to Pombal or Mme. de Pompadour, but both might perhaps find it awkward to act the part of the "Bishop from abroad." If Francis Joseph respects some-what the interests of religion and of the Holy See, the Pope, thanks to his alliances, sees behind him the tall form of Wilhelm II., who dreams of the Empire of the West and the frail figure of Victor Emmanuel III., who is building up the "Third Rome."

Sovereigns are proper names, vague labels fastened on the reality of power, dots on the i, as the solemn Hegel put it amusingly. Ministers are drivers for Parlia-ments, and Parliaments and drivers both feel the arrogance of such demands. A right presupposes a duty, where is the corresponding duty at present? A con-tract rests on reciprocal obligations; these would be sought in vain now. The veto, once a symbol of the close union between the two halves of God," would clash nowadays against the anarchy of parties and he separation of the two authorities.

The maintenance of the right, the continuation of its medievalism amid our excessive modernity, would jar against our manners almost as much as the use of the Pope's jurisdiction over Kings and States. The Sacred College, the Conclave, the Papacy, three constant realities, would become subject to the tides of passion and interest, tossed about perpetually on a sea ment of the privilege might be conceived even if the fickle diversity of Parliaments and Cabinets recognized the fixity of diplomacy above their infinite variations, but the transfer of anticlericalism into the noise of arguments and greeds about the

Brook. Constable C.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19TH,

Black Broadcloth Paletots,

(silk lined)

\$38.00.

Velour and Black Silk Coats,

medium and three-quarter lengths,

\$35.00.

Tailor Made Suits,

Zibeline, Broadcloth and Velour,

REDUCED PRICES.

Crepe de Chine and Louisine Silk Waists,

\$9.00.

Gun Metal Taffeta Silk Petticoats.

\$9.75.

Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats.

\$8.50.

Imported Mohair Petticoats,

Albatross Lined, Embroidered Ruffle,

\$4.75.

New Spring

Monday, January 19th.

First shipments of Dress Fabrics,

in newest designs and colorings.

High-class English Mohairs

Tailor-made Gowns.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Dress

Goods.

protectorate and the missions would introduce such a disturbing element that the digpendence of the Roman Senate would receive a hard blow. In our period of democ racy, sometimes, and even often, synonymous with mediocrity, the highest mora power of the world, the only tribunal respected by the general conscience, the sensorium commune of faith in the ideal and the future life, would pass like vulgar min-

isters through the low doors of intrigue. To put the case concretely, let us imagine for a moment that at the coming Conclave, the Catholic nations, which would be joined through succession and through alliance by he Italy of the Quirinal, by Russia, England, Germany, in short a majority of "those not called," on whom would the exercise of the right of exclusion fall? Austria. Germany, England and the House of Savoy would exclude Cardinal Rampolla, that is to say, a saint, a soul of steel animating a firm mind. France and Russia would set aside Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, and Cardinal Gotti, that is to say, a man of experience and an austere frier. It would mean in the full force of the term the decapitation of the Papacy, for it is only lofty souls that, like mountain tops, attract the lightning. In our days when the Holy See sees its mission spreading and its burden growing heavier, the world would give the Church a mediocre or insignificant head, copying the wirepullers of the Palais Bourbon or merely one that is good and gentle like the Abbé Constantin. The basic reason, the persistent root

of the right of "exclusion," is found in the beginnings and in the course of the territorial independence of the Pope's civil principality. The interference of parties and monarchs arises and grows with the fate of the material force which surrounds the external fragility of the apostolic ministry like a rampart. When the temporal power of the Pope has reached its culminating point "inclusion" and "exclusion" weigh at once on the action of the Conclave. Through the interweaving of interests and the natural play of combinations Emperors and Kings mark out a part for themselves and take to themselves a guarantee in the management of the Papacy, a political power, and consequently in the direct control of the votes in the Conclave.

That human bulwark has crumbled Until that temporal principality is renewed in proper proportions the right of "exclusion" fits in with no need nor with any reality that the concordats cover; it is an abstract and empty idea, the lest covering of a vanished organism. The installation of a political organisation at Home, the settlement of a dynasty at the brezen door of the Vatican, have brutally ended all privileges. Yesterday under the protection of a free city, the property of the Pope and the patrimony of Christendom, they limited the use of the moral power, they served as checks that were silently agreed to. To-day they would mark the possibility of periodical incursions into the very sanctuary of the ministry of consciences, they would be a menace

and a danger So long as two cities and two powers exist side by side at Rome the Conclave and the Pope are subject against their will to the accidents of the catastrophe and until either time brings a remedy or some extraordinary event puts an end to this state of things the Papacy will regulate matters for itself. Its excess of pre caution is justified by the excessive danger When the enemy makes all the prepara-tions for war at the threshold the rules closes the gates, takes precautions agains entry and alone directs matters.

On account of the great weight put upon it, the occupation of the Christian Jerusalem suppresses the veto and modifies the constitution of the Conclave. The more the intangibility of the Roman Senate becomes exposed the more it is protected by guarantees which many men of the INNOMINATO.

NEW GREEN BLECTRIC LIGHT.

IT IS THE INVENTION OF DR. ARONS OF GERMANY

And Was Perfected by Mr. Steinmetz, Chief Expert of the General Electric Company-It Has None of the Red Glare, the Most Harmful Feature of Artificial Light, but is a Bluich Green.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17.-The announcenent in the Electrical World and Engineer to-day of the discovery made by Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York of a "static onverter" has aroused much interest in General Electric circles here, and especially among the electrical experts employed by the company. Mr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the chief electrical expert, who is recog-nized as one of the leading men in his profession in the world, to-day made pubic a statement regarding what he styles the "mercury arc," the principles governing which are similar to those invoked by Mr. Hewitt. The invention is that of Dr. Arons of Germany, and it has been perfected by Mr. Steinmets. The light is now used in the laboratory and conservatory of the home of Mr. Steinmetz, and it will be exended commercially in the near future. After the invention was brought out by Dr. Arons, it was taken up by Mr. Stein-

metz and experiments and investigations have been carried on ever since, covering a period of years. The result is a light that will doubtless revolutionize lighting. It abolishes the redness of glare which forms the most harmful feature of artificial light, and gives much more light for the same amount of power than the ordinary are light gives. It is a steady bluish green, and it is especially adapted for use in sub-urban portions of cities, parke, lawns, etc., where the predominating color in the environment is green.

"The mercury arc contains all colors except red," says Mr. Steinmetz, "and, as a result thereof, the green of the foliage and of lawns appears in the light of the mercury are wonderfully fresh and vivid, more so than in daylight, while with the ordinary methods of lighting by are or incandescen lamps, foliage, lawns and plants in general always appear dry and faded, since the red

lamps, feliage, lawns and plants in general always appear dry and faded, since the red and yellow rays of the ordinary illuminants intensify the red and yellow in the color of plants, and so make them look poorly. The mercury arc is much more penetrating than any other light, so that any place illuminated by it, when seen from a distance, appears much nearer. The vivid green of the conservatory can be seen from distances where the light of nearby incandescent and arc lights is not visible any more.

This green light is the only harmless light. Careful investigations made in my laboratory and extending over some year have shown conclusively that the harmful effects of light are due exclusively to the red and orange rays, and a light is the more harmful the wider it is in red rays. This is the reason why working under articificial light is more trying to the eyes than daylight. It is not the lower intensity of the artificial light, but its richness in the harmful red rays. Therefore, electric light is less harmful than gas of a lamp, being white and the white daylight the least harmful, while the mercury arc light, which is entirely devoid of red rays, is absolutely harmless, and a person can look straight

into one of the mercury arcs of enormous brilliancy without being blinded by ft.

"The mercury arc lamp consists of a glass tube, either vertical or alightly inclined to horisontal. In the lower end is a cup containing Geroury, and at the upper end a graphite button. The current reaches the mercury by three platinum wires, sealed in a glass, and passes through the green arc flame to the graphite button and out agani through other platinum wires, also sealed in the glass. The tube contains a vacuum, all air having been exhausted.

"The difficulty experienced in using the mercury arc light was in starting it. Dr. Arons accomplished this by sending a light voltage shock through the tube, but this was rather awkward for practical application, and, therefore, delayed the introduction of this beautiful light into practical service. Dr. Weintraub of this city has discovered an ingenious method of starting this light without higher voltage by means of a small auxiliary arc, which also makes the light stable, but a mercury light can be run only with a continuous current, i, e., a current going always in the same direction, as is used on railway circuits. For ordinary lighting, alternating current cannot.

"But while alternating current cannot

tion, as is used on railway direuts. For ordinary lighting, alternating current is used.

"But while alternating current cannot be used in the ordinary mercury arc lamp, the lamp can be modified so as to operate an alternating current, and, in this case, has the valuable feature of converting alternating into continuous currents. Such mercury arcs can therefore be used, and have been used for some time, for converting alternating into continuous current. This feature is of considerable importance, since alternating current is easier to generate and to distribute, and is the only form of current which can be transmitted over any distance; but continuous current is necessary for many classes of work, as for electro-chemical work, electroplating, storage battery charge, and, therefore, for electric carriages, automobiles, etc. On the electric railway continuous current is also used exclusively. Therefore the property of the mercury to convert alternating current into direct current is very important.

Twentieth Century Train Kills Three. VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 17.-The Twenlieth Century Limited, on the Lake Shore and New York Central, killed three person yesterday at Porter. Martin Michaels aged 65 years, was struck by the train and killed. Emma and John Cliska, aged 10 and 12 years, while on their way to school were run down by the train at Otis and both were killed.

Won't Repeal Oil-Storage Limit. DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 17.-The City Council ast night refused to repeal the ordinance limiting the amount of oil that can be stored within the city limits and instructed the city attorney to proceed to oust the Standard Oil Company and collect the penalty of \$25 to \$100 per day for non-compliance with the ordinance.

New Department Store in Brooklyn? The Realty Buyers of Brooklyn has just purchased a large piece of property in Fulton and Lawrence streets, belonging to the J. B. Healey estate, for \$360,000 It is rumored that the property has been acquired for a Manhattan dry goods concern as a site for a big department store.

Bill to Put Lee's Statue Beside That e

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17 .- A bill has been offered in the Virginia Legislature to place a statue of Gen. R. E. Lee beside George Washington in Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington.

\$1.95

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Important Sale of

French Hand-made Lingerie

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises and Petticoats

One-half of Previous Prices

Hand-made Paris Dressing Sacques nities, Lawns, Nainsook \$3.50, 4.50, 5.95 and Lace Embroidered Swisses,

Corset Department

A large collection of very desirable French Hand-made Straight Front Corsets at the following Special Prices

of Gray and 98c White Coutil, Value \$1.75 Pr. of White Coutil and Black Sateen, \$1.69 Values \$2.75, 3.50 & 4.25 in various models,

West Twenty-third Street

of White Coutil and Black Sateen with genuine whalebone handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon Value \$5.75, 6.50 & 7.75

Monday, January 19th. Blankets, Comfortables, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Last Shipment of January Purchases for Annual Sale.

10 Cases Down Comfortables, covered with very fine "English Cambric," figured in exquisite designs, all colors; former price \$7.00 each, will be offered to-morrow at \$3.98.

No such value has been shown in this city at any previous sale during this winter or at any former season.

Full Size Figured Silkoline Comfortables, filled with pure hygienic cotton, spring weight, all colors; exclusive designs controlled by us for New York City; usually sold at \$1.75.

price for this sale \$1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

Stern Brothers

Monday, January 19th

Final Reductions

in their

Cloak Departments

TAILORED CLOTH \$6.50, 8.50, 11.25, 14.50 VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, Extra Quality, RAIN COATS, semi-fitted or pleated back with belt, ⁵13.25, 16.75

And the remainder of their

Carriage, Street and Evening Garments, Traveling Capes and Ulsters,

Corresponding Prices

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN WOMEN'S

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Camel's Hair Cheviots, Blouse Coat, pleated and new cape effect, trimmed with stitched taffeta slik, entire suit slik lined. Real value \$42.00

Special Sale of

Women's House Gowns

Real value \$6.50 of Cashmere, of Chailtes \$7.50, 9.25 Real value \$9.50 and 12.50 and Albatross, of China Silks. \$10.95 handsomely trimmed. Real value \$16.00

Silk Departments

Remarkable Values in very desirable silks

3,300 Yds. { BLACK BROCADED SILKS, small designs, Value 7 COLORED PEAU DE CYGNE & MOUSSELINE 6,500 Yds. DRESS TAFFETAS, in evening and street shades, including white and ivory,

Value \$1.00 & 1.25 yd.

(COLORED VELVETS, in polka dots, stripes and brocades, very desirable combinations of colors, Formerly \$1.65 to 2.50 yd.

Advance Importations of High-Grade

French Dress Goods

for Early Spring Wear

Lattice and Twine Canvas, Nun's Veilings, Mistral Etamines, New Effects in Check and Plaid Canvas, French and English Fabrics for Tailor-made Costumes

1.800 Yds. 42 inch Imported Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris in Porcelain, Royal and Navy Blue, Gray, Tan, Reseda, Brown and Cream White, Value \$1.50 yd.

9.000 Yds. French Printed Challies in the most desirable designs and colorings,

750 Yds.

29° Value 55c yd.

\$1.25

\$2.25

Clearing Sale of

Women's Evening Slippers Main Ploor

Patent Leather, Black and White Glace Kid, Satins Beaded and Plain, Colonials in Opera and Strap Effects, Louis XIV and French Heels, complete assortment of sizes, Former Prices \$2.75 to \$5.00.

UNUSUAL VALUES IN

Lace Curtain Department

CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS, Pr. \$1.25, 1.65, 1.95 RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, Pr. \$1.35, 1.65, 2.75 RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, Pr. \$1.65, 2.35, 2.75 with face insertion and edge, Pr. \$3.50, 4.75, 5.75 IRISH POINT CURTAINS, Value \$4.50 to 7.50 Pr.

Girls' & Misses' Outergarments at Extraordinary Reductions

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER REEFERS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore \$8.90 to 12.90 **4.25**, 5.85 4 to 14 yrs., GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, \$4.95, 7.95 Heretofore \$9.50 to 13.50 4 to 14 yrs., MISSES' JACKETS, **₹7.45**, 8.95 Heretofore \$12.90 to 18,50 14 to 18 yrs., MISSES' PALETOTS, Heretofore \$18.00 to 23.00 \$11.95, 13.95 14 to 18 yrs. GIRLS' SAILOR & ONE-PIECE DRESSES,
Heretofore \$6.50

Men's House Coats. Bath and Lounging Robes Purchased greatly below cost of manufacture and offered

At 300/0 to 500/0 Less Than Usual Prices.

HOUSE COATS, finest grade two-toned effects, plain body, plaid cuffs and collar, \$2.80, 4.90 Qualities up to \$8.75.

plain and fancy designs,

IMPORTED HOUSE COATS, \$6.95, 10.00 Fine Matelasses, Velvets and Cloths, Qualities up to \$18.75.

BLANKET ROBES, serviceable plain colors, with fancy cuffs and borders, BLANKET & IMPORTED TOWELING ROBES, blankets in dark and delicate shades, toweling in exquisite color combinations, Value BLANKET ROBES, soft finish, fine quality,

IMPORTED BLANKET ROBES, the finest foreign blankets, satin trimmed collar and edges, Value \$18.00 to 22.50 West Twenty-third Street